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Basic Facts

ABOUT THE
UNITED NATIONS



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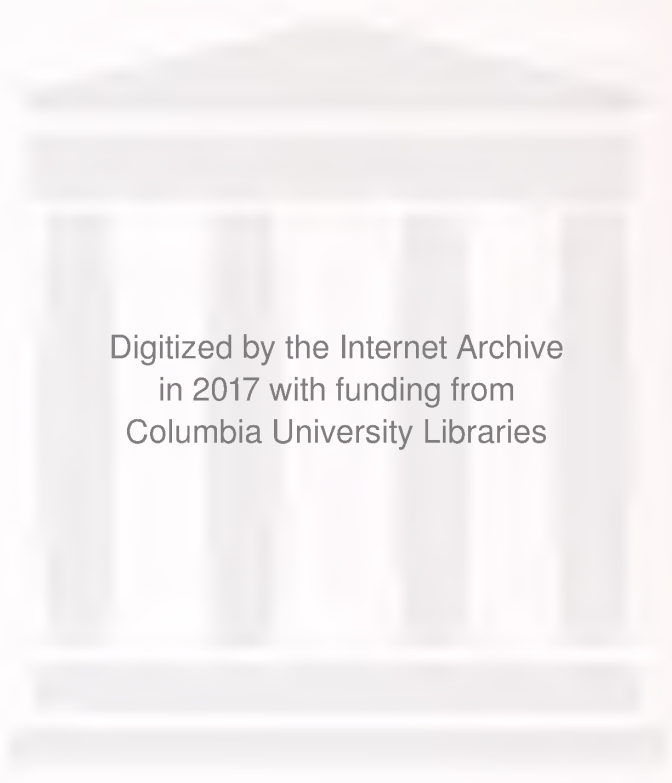
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INTRODUCTION

The United Nations in its twelfth year could look back on a record of substantial achievement and forward to the hope of progress in such vital fields as disarmament and developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy. This is not to say that there have not been delays and disappointments in the years since its birth. Still, the United Nations embodies man's best hopes and has many successes to its credit.

Thus, conciliation and mediation triumphed in the peaceful settlement of disputes between Indonesia and the Netherlands. The former gained independence and is now a Member of the United Nations.

In Palestine, too, fighting has twice been stopped with United Nations mediation and conciliation. The first such effort ended the fighting between the Arab states and the newly proclaimed State of Israel, today also a Member of the United Nations. The second resulted in the withdrawal of British and French forces from the Suez Canal area in Egypt and of Israeli forces from the Sinai Peninsula, including the shores of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. The Canal, blocked as a result of hostilities, was cleared by the United Nations. The United Nations Emergency Force was established to preserve peace in the Middle East.

United Nations mediation also halted fighting in Kashmir. In the Balkans, the progressive pacification of the northern borders of Greece occurred under the observation of United Nations military observers.

And in Korea, for the first time in history, action recommended by an international organization hurled back a military aggressor.

The collective conscience of mankind as expressed in the United Nations has also been aroused to do something about the wretched poverty afflicting well over half of humanity.

The United Nations and its related network of specialized agencies have set up multilateral technical assistance programs for an international sharing of the technical knowledge and skills essential to supplement the efforts of the less developed countries for economic and social progress. They have, for instance, received technical advice from more than 6,000 experts.

The United Nations has enabled the nations of three great regions—Europe, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America—to cooperate in solving common economic difficulties through its regional economic commissions. Also, its Children's Fund (UNICEF) has provided supplies, equipment and technical training for the care of millions of children and mothers.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees extends international protection to some two million people in various parts of the world, including refugees from the recent outbreak in Hungary. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency aids nearly a million

Arab refugees from the Palestine hostilities. Refugees from the Korean fighting are helped by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency.

The first international definition of the rights of man, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948, a date now commemorated every year as Human Rights Day. Setting the goals to be aimed at, this Declaration asserts for everyone such rights as: the right to life, liberty, and security of person, to an education, to equality before the law; to freedom of movement, of religion, of association, and information; the right to a nationality; to work under favorable conditions with equal pay for equal work, to marry and found a family.

The United Nations has a special interest in the progress of millions of peoples in dependent territories, whose development toward self-government is to be promoted. More than 18,000,000 live in ten territories, whose administration has been placed under an International Trusteeship System. These include Somaliland under Italian administration, to be prepared for independence in 1960. An eleventh territory, British Togoland, attained independence as part of the new African State of Ghana which became the eighty-first Member of the United Nations. Another 150,000,000 live in non-self-governing territories whose economic, social and educational conditions are reported on regularly by the Member Nations responsible for their administration. By United Nations decisions, Libya has become an independent state and Eritrea has been federated with Ethiopia as an autonomous unit.

The United Nations has made important contributions, too, toward enlarging the world rule of law. It has given attention to the codification of international law, and, by drafting various conventions or treaties, has contributed to the regulation of international conduct. One of these is the convention, ratified or acceded to by fifty-five countries, to outlaw genocide, the intentional destruction of a people.

Advisory opinions and decisions on legal disputes between nations are handed down by the judges of the International Court of Justice, who are elected by the General Assembly and Security Council.

In combatting the evils resulting from the abuse of narcotic drugs, the United Nations supervises a system of international control to limit the licit export, import and manufacture of narcotic drugs to medical and scientific needs. It has worked out a treaty to control the distribution and production of new synthetic drugs. It has also helped to strengthen the system of international control measures and set up new controls on the cultivation of opium.

These, then, are some of the accomplishments of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. You will find out about these agencies and their work within the covers of this booklet. Much, of course, remains to be done before the goals set in the Charter are reached. But much, too, has been accomplished.



UNITED NATIONS

PREAMBLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

The Preamble to the United Nations Charter expresses the ideals and the common aims of all the peoples whose governments joined together to form the United Nations. It says:

**WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
DETERMINED**

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and
to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

**HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO
ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.**

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

ORIGIN

The "UNITED NATIONS" was a name devised by the late President Roosevelt. It was first used in the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, when representatives of twenty-six nations pledged their Governments to continue fighting together against the Axis.

The United Nations Charter was drawn up by the representatives of fifty countries at the Conference on International Organization, which met at San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945. The representatives worked on the basis of proposals worked out by representatives of China, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks in August-October 1944. The Charter was signed on June 26, 1945. Poland, not represented at the Conference, signed it later but nevertheless became one of the original fifty-one Members.

The United Nations officially came into existence on October 24, 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States, and by a majority of other signatories.

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

The purposes of the United Nations are:

- to maintain international peace and security;
- to develop friendly relations among nations;
- to cooperate internationally in solving international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

The United Nations acts in accordance with these principles:

It is based on the sovereign equality of all its Members.

All Members are to fulfil in good faith their Charter obligations.

They are to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and without endangering peace, security and justice.

They are to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against other states.

They are to give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the Charter, and not to assist states against which preventive or enforcement action is being taken.

The United Nations is to ensure that states which are not Members act in accordance with these principles insofar as is necessary to maintain international peace and security.

Nothing in the Charter is to authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are purely the national concern of any state.

The official languages of the United Nations are Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. Its working languages are English and French. Spanish is also a working language of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council.

Membership of the United Nations is open to all peace-loving nations which accept the obligations of the United Nations Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

The original Members of the United Nations are those countries which signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, or took part in the San Francisco Conference, and which signed and ratified the Charter.

Other countries can be admitted by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The present number of Members is eighty-one.

Members may be suspended or expelled by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council. They may be suspended if the Security Council is taking enforcement action against them or expelled if they persistently violate the principles of the Charter. The Security Council can restore its rights to a suspended Member.

MEMBERS

Afghanistan	Denmark	Italy	Portugal
Albania	Dominican Rep.	Japan	Romania
Argentina	Ecuador	Jordan	Saudi Arabia
Australia	Egypt	Laos	Spain
Austria	El Salvador	Lebanon	Sudan
Belgium	Ethiopia	Liberia	Sweden
Bolivia	Finland	Libya	Syria
Brazil	France	Luxembourg	Thailand
Bulgaria	Ghana	Mexico	Tunisia
Burma	Greece	Morocco	Turkey
Byelorussian	Guatemala	Nepal	Ukrainian
S.S.R.	Haiti	Netherlands	S.S.R.
Cambodia	Honduras	New Zealand	Union of
Canada	Hungary	Nicaragua	South Africa
Ceylon	Iceland	Norway	U.S.S.R.
Chile	India	Pakistan	United Kingdom
China	Indonesia	Panama	United States
Colombia	Iran	Paraguay	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Iraq	Peru	Venezuela
Cuba	Ireland	Philippines	Yemen
Czechoslovakia	Israel	Poland	Yugoslavia

Six main organs make up the United Nations:

The General Assembly
The Security Council
The Economic and Social Council
The Trusteeship Council
The International Court of Justice
The Secretariat

Subsidiary organs may be set up as necessary.

THE MAIN ORGANS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is composed of all Member States.

Each Member has not more than five representatives in the Assembly. Each country decides the way in which it chooses its representatives.

FUNCTIONS

to consider and make recommendations on the principles of international cooperation in the maintenance of peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments;

to discuss any problem affecting peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, to make recommendations on it;

to discuss and, with the same exception, to make recommendations on any question within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations;

to initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development of international law and its codification, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and international collaboration in economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields;

to receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations;

to make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation, regardless of origin, which might impair friendly relations among nations;

to supervise, through the Trusteeship Council, the execution of the Trusteeship Agreements for all areas not designated as strategic;

to elect the six non-permanent members of the Security Council, the eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council, those members of the Trusteeship Council which are elected, to take part in the election of the judges of the International Court of Justice and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, to appoint the Secretary-General;

to consider and approve the budget of the United Nations, to apportion the contributions among Members, and to examine the budgets of specialized agencies.

Voting on important questions, such as recommendations on peace and security, election of Members to organs, admission, suspension and expulsion of Members, trusteeship questions, and budgetary matters, is by a two-thirds majority. On other questions it is by a simple majority.

Each Member of the General Assembly has one vote.

SESSIONS

The General Assembly meets once a year. Special sessions can be convened at the request of the Security Council, a majority of Members of the United Nations, or one Member concurred in by the majority of Members. An emergency special session may be called within twenty-four hours of a request by the Security Council on the vote of any seven members or by a majority of the United Nations Members if the Council fails to act, because of a lack of unanimity of its permanent members, on a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression.

The General Assembly deals with its work through seven Main Committees on which all Members have the right to be represented:

First Committee (Political and Security, including the regulation of armaments)

Special Political Committee (to share the work of the First Committee)

Second Committee (Economic and Financial)

Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural)

Fourth Committee (Trusteeship, including Non-Self-Governing Territories)

Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary)

Sixth Committee (Legal)

In addition, the General Committee meets frequently during a session to supervise the smooth running of the Assembly's work. It is composed of the President and eight Vice-Presidents of the Assembly and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees. The Credentials Committee, appointed by the President at each session, verifies the credentials of representatives.

The General Assembly as a rule refers all questions on its agenda to one of the Main Committees, to a joint committee, or to an *ad hoc* committee specially established to consider the question. These committees then submit proposals for approval to a plenary meeting of the whole Assembly. Voting in committees and sub-committees is by a simple majority.

The General Assembly is assisted by two standing committees—the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (nine members) and the Committee on Contributions (ten members). Members of these committees are elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms on the basis of personal qualifications and geographical distribution.

The Assembly has also established four standing bodies to assist in its work: Board of Auditors, Investments Committee, United Nations Staff Pension Committee, International Law Commission.

The functions of the International Law Commission are to promote the progressive development of international law, by which is meant the preparation of draft conventions on subjects which have not yet been regulated by international law or in regard to which the law has not yet been sufficiently developed in the practice of states; and the codification of international law, which means the precise formulation and systematization of rules of international law in fields where there already has been extensive state practice, precedent and doctrine.

The Commission consists of twenty-one members, of recognized competence in international law, each of a different nationality and representing the chief forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world. They serve in their individual capacities, not as representatives of governments, and are elected for five-year terms by the Assembly.

The budget of the United Nations was approved at \$50,815,700 for 1957.

SUBSIDIARY BODIES

At its second and third regular sessions, the General Assembly established an Interim Committee, consisting of representatives of all Members, as a subsidiary organ, to function until the Assembly's next regular session. The Interim Committee considers questions affecting peace and security not being dealt with by the Security Council and reports on them to the Assembly.

At its fourth session in November 1949, the Assembly re-established the Interim Committee for an indefinite period.

At its fifth session in 1950, it established a Peace Observation Commission and a Collective Measures Committee.

The General Assembly from time to time establishes *ad hoc* committees and commissions. For example, on October 21, 1947, it established a Special Committee to see that Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia on the one hand and Greece on the other complied with the Assembly's recommendations for settling their disputes by peaceful means and establishing good neighborly relations. This Committee remained in being until 1952. That year a Balkan sub-commission of the Peace Observation Commission was established.

A Temporary Commission on Korea and, in 1948, the United Nations Commission on Korea were established to assist in the unification of Korea and to observe the withdrawal of occupying forces. In 1950, as an outcome of the operations by United Nations armed forces to restore peace and security to Korea, the Assembly established the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to replace the former Commission.

In 1950 the Assembly established the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency and a five-nation Advisory Committee. The Agent-General is Lieutenant-General John B. Coulter, of the United States.

Other such *ad hoc* committees and commissions established by the Assembly are the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine and the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

During its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to carry out, in collaboration with local governments, direct relief and works programs for Palestine refugees, and an Advisory Commission, which now includes representatives of nine governments, to advise and assist the Director of the Agency. The Director is Henry R. Labouisse, of the United States.

UNRWA's vast operations are scattered over 100,000 square miles in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. It has its headquarters in Beirut and operates five regional offices in Cairo, Gaza, Amman, Damascus and Beirut itself. First conceived as a temporary agency, UNRWA is now more than seven years old, and the General Assembly has extended its mandate through June 1960. There are two phases to its program—relief for the 906,000 refugees, and long-term rehabilitation.

During four and a half years, the International Refugee Organization, a former specialized agency, had resettled more than 1,000,000 refugees; repatriated all those in its care who wanted to return to their former homelands; and assisted a total of more than 1,500,000. As of January 1, 1951, the Assembly established a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees to provide international protection, under the auspices of the United Nations, to refugees. The High Commissioner is Auguste Lindt, of Switzerland.

SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council is composed of five permanent members—China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America—and six non-permanent members, elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. Members are not eligible for immediate re-election. The non-permanent members are:

Australia (*until 1958*)
Colombia (*until 1959*)
Cuba (*until 1958*)

Iraq (*until 1959*)
Philippines (*until 1958*)
Sweden (*until 1959*)

FUNCTIONS

to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

- to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;

- to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;

- to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;

- to determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;

- to call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures short of war in order to prevent or stop aggression;

- to take military action against an aggressor;

- to recommend the admission of new Members and the terms on which states may become parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice;

- to exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in "strategic areas";

- to submit annual and special reports to the General Assembly.

The Security Council acts on behalf of all the Members of the United Nations, who all agree to carry out its decisions and to undertake to make available to the Security Council at its request armed forces, assistance and facilities necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Voting in the Security Council on all matters other than questions of procedure is by an affirmative vote of seven members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members. However, any member, whether permanent or non-permanent, must abstain from voting in any decision in a dispute to which it is a party.

On questions of procedure, a decision is by an affirmative vote of any seven members.

The Security Council is so organized as to be able to function continuously, and a representative of each of its members must be present at all times at the Headquarters of the United Nations. The Council may meet elsewhere than at Headquarters if it considers this advisable.

A country which is a Member of the United Nations but not of the Council may take part in its discussions when the Council considers that that country's interests are specially affected. Both Members and non-Members are invited to take part in the Council's discussions when they are parties to disputes being considered by the Council. In the case of a non-Member, the Security Council lays down the conditions under which it may participate.

The Military Staff Committee, composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the five permanent members or their representatives, advises and assists the Security Council on such questions as the Council's military requirements for the maintenance of peace, the strategic direction of armed forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The Disarmament Commission, established by the General Assembly on January 11, 1952, under the Security Council, has the same membership as the Council, and Canada when that country is not a member of the Council. The Commission replaced the former Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments.

The Disarmament Commission was directed to prepare proposals to be embodied in a draft treaty (or treaties) for the regulation, limitation, and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments, for the elimination of all major weapons adaptable to mass destruction, and for effective international control of atomic energy to ensure the prohibition of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only. When preparing these proposals, the Commission is to formulate plans for the establishment within the framework of the Security Council of an international control organ (or organs) to ensure the implementation of the treaty (or treaties); and it is to consider from the outset plans for progressive and continuing disclosure and verification of all armaments and armed forces. A conference of all states is to be convened to consider the Commission's proposals when any part of its program is ready for submission to governments.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council is composed of eighteen members, six of which are elected each year by the General Assembly for a three-year term of office. Retiring members are eligible for immediate re-election.

FUNCTIONS

to be responsible, under the authority of the General Assembly, for the economic and social activities of the United Nations;

to make or initiate studies, reports and recommendations on international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters;

to promote respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all;

to call international conferences and prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly on matters within its competence;

to negotiate agreements with the specialized agencies, defining the terms on which they shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations;

to coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies by means of consultation with them and recommendations to them, and by means of recommendations to the General Assembly and Members of the United Nations;

to perform services, approved by the Assembly, for Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies upon request;

to consult with non-governmental organizations concerned with matters with which the Council deals.

MEMBERS

Argentina (*until 1958*)

Brazil (*until 1959*)

Canada (*until 1959*)

China (*until 1958*)

Dominican Republic (*until 1958*)

Egypt (*until 1958*)

Finland (*until 1960*)

France (*until 1958*)

Greece (*until 1959*)

Indonesia (*until 1959*)

Mexico (*until 1960*)

Netherlands (*until 1958*)

Pakistan (*until 1960*)

Poland (*until 1960*)

U.S.S.R. (*until 1960*)

United Kingdom (*until 1960*)

United States (*until 1959*)

Yugoslavia (*until 1959*)

Voting in the Economic and Social Council is by simple majority; each member has one vote.

SUBSIDIARY BODIES

The Council works through commissions and committees. The following functional commissions have been set up:

Transport and Communications Commission (15 members)

Statistical Commission (15 members)

Population Commission (15 members)

Social Commission (18 members)

Commission on Human Rights (18 members)

Commission on the Status of Women (18 members)

Commission on Narcotic Drugs (15 members)

Commission on International Commodity Trade (18 members)

Countries are elected members of commissions by the Economic and Social Council. Representatives on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are appointed directly by their respective governments. For the others, the member countries nominate representatives, after consultation with the Secretary-General, in order to secure balanced representation in the various fields covered by each commission; these nominations are in turn confirmed by the Council.

There is also one sub-commission, that on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, with 12 members.

Three regional commissions have also been established:

Economic Commission for Europe (29 members; 1 country participates in a consultative capacity)

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (22 members; 2 associate members)

Economic Commission for Latin America (24 members)

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly on December 11, 1946, to bring aid to child

victims of war and for child health purposes generally. In December 1950 the Assembly expanded the terms of reference of UNICEF to stress meeting long-range needs of children, particularly in under-developed countries. In October 1953 UNICEF was extended by the Assembly without time limit.

UNICEF has helped with child- and maternal-care programs in more than ninety countries and territories of Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America, and the Eastern Mediterranean area. This aid is mainly for control of such diseases as malaria, tuberculosis, trachoma, and yaws; for setting up maternal and child welfare centres and training midwives and nurses' aides, particularly for rural areas; for child-feeding programs; and for milk-conservation schemes to assure better use of local supplies for children. In addition, UNICEF continues to take emergency relief action in times of flood, earthquake, or other disasters affecting children and mothers.

UNICEF is administered by an Executive Director under policies, including the determination of programs and allocation of funds, set by its 30-nation Executive Board, composed of governments which are Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies and which are designated by the Economic and Social Council. The resources of UNICEF consist of voluntary contributions, both governmental and private.

In a number of countries, National Committees for UNICEF bring information about UNICEF to public attention; in some countries, the National Committees organize fund-raising campaigns for UNICEF.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance to help provide countries with the technical knowledge, techniques, and skills they need for developing their economies is provided through the Technical Assistance Administration of the Secretariat, which also provides training in public administration and advisory social welfare services. In addition to its own "regular" technical assistance programs, financed from its regular budget, the United Nations cooperates with the specialized agencies in an expanded program of technical assistance, financed from voluntary contributions by governments. Coordinating their activities in this program is the Technical Assistance Board. This consists of an Executive Chairman and the executive heads, or their representatives, of the participating agencies. The Executive Chairman is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, after consultation with the agencies. The Board reports to a standing committee of the Economic and Social Council, the Technical Assistance Committee, which reviews policies and progress and recommends future action on technical assistance matters. Its approval is a prerequisite for any commitment of funds to participating organizations for the implementation of the program.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The specialized agencies are organizations established by inter-governmental agreements and having wide responsibilities in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields. Agreements bringing them into relationship with the United Nations are negotiated with the agencies by a standing committee of the Economic and Social Council, the Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies, and are approved by the Council and the General Assembly and by the appropriate organ of the agency concerned. The activities of the agencies are coordinated by the Economic and Social Council.

Agreements with the following agencies are in force:

- International Labor Organization (ILO)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (BANK)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- International Monetary Fund (FUND)
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

(For notes on the specialized agencies, see pages 26-43)

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Non-governmental organizations may be consulted by the Economic and Social Council on questions with which they are concerned. The Council recognizes that these organizations should have the opportunity to express their views, and that they often possess special experience or technical knowledge which will be of great value to the Council in its work.

Organizations are divided thus: those with a basic interest in most of the activities of the Council (Category A), those with a special competence but concerned with only a few of the Council's activities (Category B), and those placed on a register for *ad hoc* consultations. Ten organizations are in Category A, 111 in Category B, and 179 are on the register.

All these organizations may send observers to public meetings of the Council and its commissions. Those in Categories A and B may submit written statements for circulation as documents of these United Nations bodies. Category A organizations may present their views orally and may also propose items for possible inclusion in the Council's provisional agenda. Such proposals must first be submitted

for a decision to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations—a standing committee which also advises the Council on which organizations are to be given consultative status. Category A organizations, however, may propose items directly for the provisional agenda of the commissions and of international conferences.

In addition, all three groups of non-governmental organizations can consult with the United Nations Secretariat on matters of mutual concern.

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

A declaration on non-self-governing territories forms part of the Charter, and through it the Members of the United Nations accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote the well-being and advancement of dependent peoples and their progressive development toward self-government, to ensure their just treatment and protection against abuses, to promote international peace and security, and to promote development measures and encourage research.

The states administering colonies and other dependencies have also undertaken to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General of the United Nations statistical and other information on economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories which they administer.

THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

An International Trusteeship System has, further, been set up by the Members of the United Nations for the administration of territories placed under United Nations supervision through individual Trusteeship Agreements. (These are therefore called “Trust Territories.”)

The objectives of the Trusteeship System are:

- to further international peace and security;
- to promote the advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories toward self-government or independence;
- to encourage respect for human rights and recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- to ensure equal treatment in the Trust Territories in social, economic, and commercial questions for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and equal treatment for the nationals of all Members in the administration of justice.

The Trusteeship System can apply to territories formerly held under League of Nations mandate; taken from enemy states as an outcome of the Second World War; and others voluntarily placed under the Trusteeship System.

No country which is a Member of the United Nations (*see list on page 9*) can be administered under the Trusteeship System.

Trusteeship Agreements must state the terms under which the Trust Territories are to be administered, and must state what author-

ity is to administer them. The administering authority can be a single state, a group of states, or the United Nations itself.

In the case of all Trust Territories except any designated as a "strategic area," all the functions of the United Nations are carried out by the General Assembly, assisted by the Trusteeship Council. In the case of a strategic area, they are carried out by the Security Council, with the assistance of the Trusteeship Council.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Trusteeship Council is composed of Members of the United Nations administering Trust Territories; permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories; and enough other Members (elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms) to make an equal division between countries which administer Trust Territories and countries which do not. Elected members of the Council are eligible, on the expiry of their terms of office, for immediate re-election.

Administering countries

Australia	New Zealand
Belgium	United
France	Kingdom
Italy	United States

Other countries

China (*ex officio*, as a permanent member of the Security Council)
 U.S.S.R. (*ex officio*, as a permanent member of the Security Council)
 Burma (*until 1959*)
 Guatemala (*until 1959*)
 Haiti (*until 1960*)
 India (*until 1960*)
 Syria (*until 1959*)

The Council's functions are:

to formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of Trust Territories, on the basis of which administering authorities are to make annual reports;

to examine and discuss reports from administering authorities;

to examine petitions in consultation with the administering authorities;

to make periodic inspection visits at times agreed upon with the administering authority.

Voting in the Trusteeship Council is by simple majority; each member has one vote.

THE TRUST TERRITORIES

Eleven Trusteeship Agreements have so far been officially approved by the General Assembly. Nine of these provided for the transfer to a trusteeship status of certain territories formerly admin-

istered as mandates under the League of Nations. One such territory, Togoland under United Kingdom administration, has since attained its independence as part of the new State of Ghana.

Nine of the Trusteeship Agreements concern the following territories (the administering authority in each case is in italics):

Nauru—*Australia* (on behalf of Australia, New Zealand,
and the United Kingdom)

New Guinea—*Australia*

Ruanda-Urundi—*Belgium*

Cameroons }
Togoland } *France*

Somaliland—*Italy*

Western Samoa—*New Zealand*

Cameroons }
Tanganyika } *United Kingdom*

The Territory of the Pacific Islands—composed of the former Japanese-mandated islands of the Marshalls, Marianas (with the exception of Guam), and Carolines—is a strategic Trust Territory administered by the United States of America under an agreement approved by the Security Council in April 1947.

The General Assembly decided at its fourth session in 1949 that former Italian Somaliland was to be placed under the Trusteeship System for ten years, at the end of which time it would become independent. At its sixth session, the Trusteeship Council approved a draft Trusteeship Agreement for Somaliland, and, in accordance with the Assembly's resolution, Italy became the administering authority of the territory on April 1, 1950. At the Council's eighth session in 1951, Italy, as the administering authority of Somaliland, was granted participation without voting power in the Council's work. At the General Assembly's tenth session in 1955, Italy was admitted to Membership in the United Nations and thus became a full member of the Trusteeship Council. In its administration of Somaliland, Italy is aided by an advisory council composed of the representatives of Egypt, Colombia and the Philippines.

Eritrea, another former Italian colony, was federated with Ethiopia as an autonomous unit under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian crown, by a decision of the Assembly on December 2, 1950. The Eritrean Constitution was ratified by the Emperor of Ethiopia on August 11, 1952, and the Federal Act bringing Eritrea into federation with Ethiopia on September 11, 1952.

One regular visiting mission is sent out each year. In 1948, one visited Tanganyika (under British administration) and Ruanda-Urundi (under Belgian administration). In 1949, a mission visited the Cameroons and Togoland under French administration and the Cameroons and Togoland under British administration. In 1950, 1953, and 1956, one visited the territories of Nauru, New Guinea,

Western Samoa, and the Pacific Islands Trust Territory. In 1951 and 1954, another mission visited the East African territories of Ruanda-Urundi, Tanganyika, and Somaliland. A fourth periodic visiting mission to the East African Trust Territories left New York in July 1957.

In 1947, in response to a petition, a special mission visited Western Samoa.

The four Trust Territories in West Africa were visited by a mission in 1952 and again in 1955.

In a special report to the Trusteeship Council, the visiting mission which toured the two Togolands in the autumn of 1955 recommended a plebiscite to be held in British-administered Togoland to ascertain the wishes of the population as to their political future. This recommendation was endorsed by the General Assembly in December 1955, and a United Nations Commissioner was appointed to supervise a plebiscite, to be organized and conducted by the administering authority during 1956.

The plebiscite, under United Nations supervision, was conducted by the administering authority in British Togoland on May 9, 1956. About 160,000 Togolanderns cast their votes in the plebiscite. The voters were asked to choose between these alternatives: whether they wished the union of their territory with the neighboring Gold Coast, soon to become independent, or whether they wished separation from the Gold Coast and continuance under trusteeship pending the ultimate determination of the territory's political future.

The results of the voting, conducted in an orderly manner, showed that 93,365 favored integration of the territory with the Gold Coast and 67,422 favored the continuation of trusteeship under British administration. A report on the conduct and results of the plebiscite was transmitted to the 1956 session of the General Assembly by the Plebiscite Commissioner, Eduardo Espinosa Prieto, of Mexico.

The General Assembly at its eleventh session expressed its approval of the union of Togoland under British administration with an independent Gold Coast and invited the administering authority to take the necessary steps to this end. It resolved that on the date on which the Gold Coast became independent and the union with it of Togoland under British administration took place, the Trusteeship Agreement for that territory would cease to be in force, the objectives of trusteeship having been attained. This took place on March 6, 1957.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The seat of the International Court of Justice is at The Hague, the Netherlands.

The Court is the principal judicial body of the United Nations. All countries which are parties to the Statute of the Court can refer to it any case they wish. Other states can refer cases to it under con-

ditions laid down by the Security Council. In addition, the Security Council may refer a legal dispute to the Court. The General Assembly and the Security Council can ask the Court for an advisory opinion on any legal question; and other organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, when authorized by the General Assembly, can ask for advisory opinions on legal questions within the scope of their activities. The Assembly has given this authorization to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the Interim Committee of the General Assembly, and certain specialized agencies.

Parties to the Statute of the Court are states. They include automatically all the Members of the United Nations. A country which is not a Member of the United Nations may also become a party to the Statute of the Court on conditions determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The jurisdiction of the Court covers all questions which states refer to it, and all matters provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and in treaties or conventions in force. States may bind themselves in advance to accept the jurisdiction of the Court in special cases either by signing a treaty or convention which provides for reference to the Court or by making a special declaration to this effect. Such declarations accepting compulsory jurisdiction may exclude certain classes of cases.

The sources of law used by the Court when making a decision: international conventions establishing rules recognized by the contesting states;

international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;

the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;

judicial decisions and the teaching of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as a subsidiary means for determining the rules of law.

The Court may decide *ex aequo et bono* if the parties concerned agree.

The Security Council can be called upon by one of the parties in a case to determine measures to be taken to give effect to a judgment of the Court if the other party fails to perform its obligations under that judgment.

The Court consists of fifteen judges, known as the "members" of the Court. They are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently.

The judges are chosen on the basis of their qualifications, not on the basis of their nationality. Care is taken, however, to see that the principal legal systems of the world are represented in the Court. No two judges can be nationals of the same state.

The judges serve for a term of nine years and may be re-elected. They cannot engage in any other occupation during their term of office.

The judges now serving are:

Enrique C. Armand Ugon, of Uruguay (*until 1961*)
 Abdel Hamid Badawi, of Egypt (Vice-President) (*until 1958*)
 Jules Basdevant, of France (*until 1964*)
 Roberto Córdova, of Mexico (*until 1964*)
 José Gustavo Guerrero, of El Salvador (*until 1964*)
 Green H. Hackworth, of the United States (President) (*until 1961*)
 Helge Klaestad, of Norway (*until 1961*)
 Feodor Ivanovich Kojevnikov, of the U.S.S.R. (*until 1961*)
 Hersch Lauterpacht, of the United Kingdom (*until 1964*)
 V. K. Wellington Koo, of China (*until 1958*)
 Lucio M. Moreno Quintana, of Argentina (*until 1964*)
 John E. Read, of Canada (*until 1958*)
 Bohdan Winiarski, of Poland (*until 1958*)
 Milovan Zoricic, of Yugoslavia (*until 1958*)
 Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, of Pakistan (*until 1961*)
(All terms expire February 5 of the year designated)

All questions are decided by a majority of the judges present, with nine constituting a quorum. In the event of a tie, the President of the Court has a casting vote.

SECRETARIAT

It is composed of a Secretary-General appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council and "such staff as the organization may require."

The Secretary-General's functions are:

- to be the Chief Administrative Officer of the United Nations;
- to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion threatens international peace and security;
- to make an annual report and any supplementary reports necessary to the General Assembly on the work of the United Nations.

On February 1, 1946, Trygve Lie, of Norway, was appointed Secretary-General for a five-year term. On November 1, 1950, he was continued in office for a period of three years. On November 10, 1952, he tendered his resignation, and, on April 10, 1953, he was succeeded by Dag Hammarskjöld, of Sweden.

An international staff assists him. The highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity govern recruitment, which is on as wide a geographical basis as possible. In performing their duties, the Secretary-General and his staff must not seek or receive instructions from any government or any other authority external to the United Nations and must refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization. Members of the United Nations have agreed to respect the exclusively

international character of the responsibilities of the Secretariat and not to seek to influence it in carrying out those responsibilities.

Under the reorganization scheme approved in 1954, the structure of the Secretariat is as follows: the Offices of the Secretary-General, consisting of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Controller's Office, and the Office of Personnel; the Departments of Political and Security Council Affairs, Economic and Social Affairs, Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Public Information, and Conference Services; the Office of General Services, and the Technical Assistance Administration.

Heading the Offices of the Secretary-General are the following officers:

Andrew W. Cordier, Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General
Constantin Stavropoulos, Legal Counsel

Bruce R. Turner, Controller

J. A. C. Robertson, Director of Personnel

There are two Under-Secretaries, Ralph J. Bunche and Anatoly Fedorovich Dobrynin, whose duties are not confined to a single department. Under-Secretaries for the various departments are:

Dragoslav Protitch, Political and Security Council Affairs

Philippe de Seynes, Economic and Social Affairs, and

Martin Hill, Deputy Under-Secretary

Benjamin Cohen, Trusteeship and Information from

Non-Self-Governing Territories

Ahmed S. Bokhari, Public Information, and

Alfred G. Katzin, Deputy Under-Secretary

Victor A. Hoo, Conference Services

The Director in charge of the Office of General Services is David B. Vaughan.

The Technical Assistance Administration is headed by Hugh L. Keenleyside, Director-General, with Gustavo Martínez-Cabañas as Deputy Director-General.

The Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund is Maurice Pate.

The Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, which coordinates technical assistance activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, is David Owen.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Agreements with eleven specialized agencies are now in force (*see page 18*). It is proposed to bring the International Trade Organization (ITO) and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) into relationship when they are fully constituted and in operation. An agreement with IMCO has already been approved by the General Assembly and now requires the approval of the IMCO Assembly to come into force. Ratification of the draft charter for ITO has not taken place as expected. Meanwhile a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has been operating.

Seven of the specialized agencies are participating in the expanded program of technical assistance. FAO, WHO, UNESCO, ILO, ICAO, ITU, and WMO receive funds from the expanded program budget. The International Bank and International Monetary Fund cooperate in carrying out the program, but do not receive any funds from the contributions. These agencies, along with the United Nations, are all represented on the Technical Assistance Board. The Bank and the Fund, however, are not titular members of the Board.

Brief notes on these specialized agencies follow:

ILO/

International Labor Organization

PURPOSES

to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice;

to improve, through international action, labor conditions and living standards and to promote economic and social stability.

In order to achieve these purposes, ILO brings together government, labor, and management to recommend international minimum standards and to draft international labor conventions on such subjects as wages, hours of work, minimum ages for employment, conditions of work for various classes of workers, workmen's compensation, social insurance, vacation with pay, industrial safety, employment services, labor inspection, freedom of association, etc. The organization carries on extensive technical assistance to governments, and publishes periodicals, studies, and reports on social, industrial, and labor questions.

For 1957, ILO's net budget is \$7,617,708.

ILO was established on April 11, 1919, when its constitution was adopted as Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles.

MEMBERS

Afghanistan	Dominican Rep.	Israel	Romania
Albania	Ecuador	Italy	Spain
Argentina	Egypt	Japan	Sudan
Australia	El Salvador	Jordan	Sweden
Austria	Ethiopia	Lebanon	Switzerland
Belgium	Finland	Liberia	Syria
Bolivia	France	Libya	Thailand
Brazil	Germany, Fed.	Luxembourg	Tunisia
Bulgaria	Rep. of	Mexico	Turkey
Burma	Ghana	Morocco	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Byelorussian	Greece	Netherlands	Union of South
S.S.R.	Guatemala	New Zealand	Africa
Canada	Haiti	Nicaragua	U.S.S.R.
Ceylon	Honduras	Norway	United
Chile	Hungary	Pakistan	Kingdom
China	Iceland	Panama	United States
Colombia	India	Paraguay	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Indonesia	Peru	Vietnam
Cuba	Iran	Philippines	Yugoslavia
Czechoslovakia	Iraq	Poland	
Denmark	Ireland	Portugal	

MACHINERY

a General Conference, which is ILO's highest authority. It meets annually, and is composed of national delegations comprising two government delegates and, in addition, one delegate representing management and one representing labor. Its chief function is to formulate international social standards in the form of conventions;

the Governing Body, composed of forty members: twenty representing governments (ten being states of major industrial importance), ten representing management, and ten representing labor. The Governing Body supervises the work of the International Labor Office and the organization's various committees and commissions;

the International Labor Office, which provides the secretariat of the Conference and of the Governing Body, collects and distributes information, assists governments upon request in drafting legislation on the basis of decisions of the Conference, undertakes special investigations, provides machinery to assist in the effective application of conventions, and issues publications. Its present Director-General is David A. Morse (United States).

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland.

FAO/

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAO originated in the hope expressed in the Atlantic Charter of seeing established a peace which will afford assurance that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from want.

PURPOSES

to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living;

to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products from farms, forests, and fisheries;

to better the condition of country dwellers;

and, by these means, to contribute to an expanding world economy.

In carrying out these purposes, it promotes the development of the basic soil and water resources of the world and encourages the establishment of a stable international market for their commodities. Among many other activities, it promotes the global exchange of new types of plants; spreads advanced techniques across the world; combats epidemics of animal diseases, such as rinderpest, in many countries; and provides technical assistance in such fields as nutrition and food management, soil erosion control, reforestation, irrigation engineering, control of infestation of stored foods, and production of fertilizers.

FAO's budget for 1957 is \$6,800,000.

FAO was established on October 16, 1945, when its constitution was signed in Quebec.

MEMBERS

Afghanistan	El Salvador	Korea, Rep. of	Spain
Argentina	Ethiopia	Laos	Sudan
Australia	Finland	Lebanon	Sweden
Austria	France	Liberia	Switzerland
Belgium	Germany, Fed.	Libya	Syria
Bolivia	Rep. of	Luxembourg	Thailand
Brazil	Greece	Mexico	Tunisia
Burma	Guatemala	Morocco	Turkey
Cambodia	Haiti	Nepal	Union of South
Canada	Honduras	Netherlands	Africa
Ceylon	Iceland	New Zealand	United
Chile	India	Nicaragua	Kingdom
Colombia	Indonesia	Norway	United States
Costa Rica	Iran	Pakistan	Uruguay
Cuba	Iraq	Panama	Venezuela
Denmark	Ireland	Paraguay	Vietnam
Dominican	Israel	Peru	Yemen
Republic	Italy	Philippines	Yugoslavia
Ecuador	Japan	Portugal	
Egypt	Jordan	Saudi Arabia	

MACHINERY

a Conference composed of one representative from each member nation. The Conference meets every other year and determines the policy and approves the budget of the organization;

a Council consisting of representatives of twenty-four member nations, elected by the Conference. The Council acts on behalf of all member nations and is responsible to the Conference. In addition to acting for the Conference between sessions, the Council supervises and helps to coordinate the work of intergovernmental commodity authorities from the standpoint of production, consumption, and distribution of food and agricultural products;

a Director-General, assisted by an international staff. The present Director-General is Binay Ranjan Sen (India).

Headquarters: Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.

UNESCO/

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

PURPOSE

to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language, or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.

To realize its aims it collaborates in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication; gives fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture; and encourages the teaching and understanding of science.

The purpose of this program is to create favorable conditions for increasing international understanding by facilitating man's access to education and culture, uniting the efforts of scientists, artists, and educators, and breaking down the obstacles to the free flow of thought. Major program activities include fundamental education, teaching about the United Nations and human rights, compulsory education and the raising of educational standards, exchange of persons, and provision of scientific and educational experts on request to member states.

UNESCO's budget for the two years 1957 and 1958 is \$22,679,638.

UNESCO was established on November 4, 1946, when twenty signatories to its constitution had deposited their instruments of acceptance with the Government of the United Kingdom.

MEMBERS

Afghanistan	Dominican	Japan	Poland
Argentina	Republic	Jordan	Romania
Australia	Ecuador	Korea, Rep. of	Saudi Arabia
Austria	Egypt	Laos	Spain
Belgium	El Salvador	Lebanon	Sudan
Bolivia	Ethiopia	Liberia	Sweden
Brazil	Finland	Libya	Switzerland
Bulgaria	France	Luxembourg	Syria
Burma	Germany, Fed.	Mexico	Thailand
Byelorussian	Rep. of	Monaco	Tunisia
S.S.R.	Greece	Morocco	Turkey
Cambodia	Guatemala	Nepal	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Canada	Haiti	Netherlands	U.S.S.R.
Ceylon	Honduras	New Zealand	United
Chile	Hungary	Nicaragua	Kingdom
China	India	Norway	United States
Colombia	Indonesia	Pakistan	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Iran	Panama	Venezuela
Cuba	Iraq	Paraguay	Vietnam
Czechoslovakia	Israel	Peru	Yugoslavia
Denmark	Italy	Philippines	

Associate members: British Borneo Group, British Caribbean Group, Nigeria, Sierra Leone.

MACHINERY

a General Conference composed of representatives of member countries. The Conference, which meets biennially, decides the policy and program of the organization;

an Executive Board, consisting of twenty-four members elected by the General Conference. The Board meets at least twice a year and is responsible for the carrying out of the program adopted by the Conference;

a secretariat consisting of a Director-General and an international staff. The Director-General is Dr. Luther H. Evans (United States); program activities carried out through national commissions in member states.

Headquarters: 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16, France.

WHO/ World Health Organization

PURPOSE

the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

Its services are of two kinds—advisory and technical. The former are largely to spread knowledge and help train personnel on such

subjects as malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, maternal and child health, nutrition, and environmental sanitation. Projected "health demonstration areas" will show what can be done over a period of years by sustained effort in applying modern techniques to improve health conditions generally, and to combat specific diseases interfering with agricultural productivity and over-all economic development. WHO's technical services include such activities as biological standardization and unification of pharmacopoeias, collection and dissemination of epidemiological intelligence, special international research projects on parasitic and virus diseases, and publication of a series of fifteen types of technical and scientific works.

WHO's 1957 budget is \$10,985,000.

Its constitution was adopted on July 22, 1946, by the International Health Conference convened by the Economic and Social Council and held in New York. The organization came into being on April 7, 1948, when the twenty-sixth United Nations Member ratified its constitution.

MEMBERS

Afghanistan	Ecuador	Jordan	Saudi Arabia
Albania	Egypt	Korea, Rep. of	Spain
Argentina	El Salvador	Laos	Sudan
Australia	Ethiopia	Lebanon	Sweden
Austria	Finland	Liberia	Switzerland
Belgium	France	Libya	Syria
Bolivia	Germany, Fed.	Luxembourg	Thailand
Brazil	Rep. of	Mexico	Tunisia
Bulgaria	Ghana	Monaco	Turkey
Burma	Greece	Morocco	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Byelorussian	Guatemala	Nepal	Union of South
S.S.R.	Haiti	Netherlands	Africa
Cambodia	Honduras	New Zealand	U.S.S.R.
Canada	Hungary	Nicaragua	United
Ceylon	Iceland	Norway	Kingdom
Chile	India	Pakistan	United States
China	Indonesia	Panama	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Iran	Paraguay	Venezuela
Cuba	Iraq	Peru	Vietnam
Czechoslovakia	Ireland	Philippines	Yemen
Denmark	Israel	Poland	Yugoslavia
Dominican	Italy	Portugal	
Republic	Japan	Romania	

Associate members: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Nigeria, Sierra Leone.

MACHINERY

a World Health Assembly, with representatives of all members, which meets annually. It is the policy-making body of the organization;

an Executive Board, consisting of representatives of eighteen members elected by the World Health Assembly, which meets at least twice a year. It acts as the executive organ of the Assembly;

a secretariat, consisting of a Director-General and such technical and administrative staff as required. The present Director-General is Dr. Marcolino Gomes Candau (Brazil).

Headquarters: Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

BANK/International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

PURPOSES

to assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of members by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes;

to promote private foreign investment and, when private capital is not readily available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing loans for productive purposes out of its own capital, funds raised by it, and its other resources;

to promote the balanced growth of international trade and the maintenance of equilibrium in balances of payments by encouraging international investment for the development of the productive resources of the International Bank's members.

Thus, on a "good risk" basis, the Bank lends funds or guarantees loans for reconstruction of industry and development of economic facilities. By so doing, it promotes the flow of capital internationally for productive purposes. The loans may be made to member countries, to their political sub-divisions, or to private business enterprises in their territories. The Bank's aid is not limited to granting or guaranteeing loans, however, for it also sends missions with various functions to countries which request them.

Loans made or guaranteed by the Bank from its inception to December 31, 1956, totalled \$2,978 million.

The Bank's administrative budget for 1956-57, met from income, is \$7,770,500.

It was established on December 27, 1945, when representatives of twenty-eight countries signed the Articles of Agreement drawn up at the Bretton Woods Conference in July 1944.

MACHINERY

a Board of Governors composed of one Governor and one alternate appointed by each member country. All powers of the Bank are vested in the Board, which normally meets once a year;

the Executive Directors, of whom five are appointed by members having the largest number of shares, and the others (twelve at present) are elected by the Governors of the remaining members. The

Board of Governors has delegated to the Executive Directors authority to exercise all powers of the Bank, except those reserved to the Board of Governors by the Articles of Agreement;

a President, selected by the Executive Directors, and an international staff. The President is *ex officio* Chairman of the Executive Directors and chief of the operating staff of the Bank. The President is Eugene R. Black (United States). Subject to the direction of the Executive Directors on policy questions, the President is responsible for the conduct of the business of the Bank and for the organization, appointment, and dismissal of its officers and staff. The officers of the Bank include three Vice-Presidents and the heads of its various departments.

Headquarters: 1818 H Street, Washington 25, D. C.

MEMBERS OF BANK AND FUND

Although the memberships of the Bank and of the International Monetary Fund coincide, they are separate organizations. Members of the Bank must first, however, be members of the Fund.

Afghanistan	Dominican	Indonesia	Paraguay
Argentina	Republic	Iran	Peru
Australia	Ecuador	Iraq	Philippines
Austria	Egypt	Israel	Sweden
Belgium	El Salvador	Italy	Syria
Bolivia	Ethiopia	Japan	Thailand
Brazil	Finland	Jordan	Turkey
Burma	France	Korea, Rep. of	Union of South
Canada	Germany, Fed.	Lebanon	Africa
Ceylon	Rep. of	Luxembourg	United
Chile	Greece	Mexico	Kingdom
China	Guatemala	Netherlands	United States
Colombia	Haiti	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Honduras	Norway	Venezuela
Cuba	Iceland	Pakistan	Vietnam
Denmark	India	Panama	Yugoslavia

IFC/International Finance Corporation

PURPOSE

to further economic development by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise in its member countries, particularly in the less developed areas.

It does this by:

investing in productive private enterprises, in association with private investors and without government guarantee of repayment, in cases where sufficient private capital is not available on reasonable terms;

serving as a clearing house to bring together investment opportunities, private capital (both foreign and domestic) and experienced management; and

helping to stimulate the productive investment of private capital, both domestic and foreign.

The Corporation is authorized to borrow funds by the sale of its own bonds or obligations but it does not expect to use this authority at the beginning. Its funds available for investment are thus initially limited to its subscribed capital.

The total authorized capital is \$100 million. By April 1957, \$91,892,000 had been subscribed by 49 countries. While closely associated with the International Bank, IFC is a separate legal entity, and its funds are distinct from those of the Bank.

IFC was established in July 1956 and became a specialized agency in relationship with the United Nations on February 20, 1957.

MEMBERS

Australia	Ecuador	Indonesia	Pakistan
Austria	Egypt	Iran	Panama
Belgium	El Salvador	Iraq	Paraguay
Bolivia	Ethiopia	Israel	Peru
Brazil	Finland	Italy	Sweden
Burma	France	Japan	Thailand
Canada	Germany, Fed.	Jordan	Turkey
Ceylon	Rep. of	Lebanon	Union of South
Chile	Guatemala	Luxembourg	Africa
Colombia	Haiti	Mexico	United
Costa Rica	Honduras	Netherlands	Kingdom
Denmark	Iceland	Nicaragua	United States
Dominican Rep.	India	Norway	Venezuela

MACHINERY

a Board of Directors consisting of the Executive Directors of the Bank who represent at least one government which is a member of IFC. The President of the Bank serves *ex officio* as Chairman of the Board of Directors of IFC.

a President, selected by the Board on the recommendation of the Chairman, and an operating staff. The present President is Robert L. Garner (United States).

Headquarters: 1818 H Street, Washington 25, D. C.

FUND / International Monetary Fund**PURPOSES**

to promote international monetary cooperation and the expansion of international trade;

to promote exchange stability, maintain orderly exchange arrangements and avoid competitive exchange depreciations;

to assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and in the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions which hamper world trade.

In carrying out these purposes, it sells foreign exchange or gold to members for international trade and advises governments on financial problems. It has recommended anti-inflationary measures with respect to investment and bank credit, government spending, and taxation. It has pressed for fiscal and monetary measures to lessen the need for foreign exchange restrictions, and, in cases of marked improvement in monetary reserves, has advocated relaxation of controls on imports.

Total currency sales of the Fund from the beginning of operations in March 1947 to December 31, 1956, were \$1,910,000,000.

The Fund's administrative budget for 1956-57, met from earnings and capital, is \$5,330,000.

It was established on December 27, 1945, when representatives of countries whose quotas amounted to 80 per cent of the Fund's resources had deposited their ratifications of the Bretton Woods Agreement (*see page 32*).

(*For a listing of the Fund's membership, see page 33*).

MACHINERY

a Board of Governors consisting of one Governor and one alternate appointed by each member country. All powers of the Fund are vested in the Board. It may delegate any of its powers to the Executive Directors, except the power to admit or suspend members, to approve a revision of quotas or a uniform change in the par value of members' currencies, to determine the distribution of the Fund's net income, and to decide to liquidate the Fund;

the Executive Directors, five of whom are appointed by members having the largest quotas and the others (twelve at present) elected by the Governors of the remaining members. They are responsible for conducting the operations of the Fund;

a Managing Director, elected by the Executive Directors. He is *ex officio* Chairman of the Executive Directors and is the chief of the operating staff of the Fund. The present holder of this office is Per Jacobsson (Sweden). A Deputy Managing Director assists the Managing Director in administrative matters and serves in his absence as Acting Chairman of the Board.

Headquarters: 1818 H Street, Washington 25, D. C.

ICAO/International Civil Aviation Organization

PURPOSE

to study problems of international civil aviation and the establishment of international standards and regulations for civil aviation.

It encourages the use of safety measures, uniform regulations for operation, and simpler procedures at international borders. It promotes the use of new technical methods and equipment. Thus, with the cooperation of members, it has evolved a pattern for meteorological services, traffic control, communications, radio beacons and ranges, search and rescue organization, and other facilities required for safe international flight. It has secured much simplification of government customs, immigration, and public health regulations as they apply to international air transport. ICAO is responsible for the drafting of international air law conventions, and is concerned with many of the economic aspects of international air transport.

For 1957, ICAO's net budget is \$3,067,727 (Canadian).

It was established on April 4, 1947, after twenty-eight states had ratified the Convention on International Civil Aviation drawn up at the Chicago International Civil Aviation Conference, 1944.

MEMBERS

Afghanistan	Ecuador	Israel	Philippines
Argentina	Egypt	Italy	Poland
Australia	El Salvador	Japan	Portugal
Austria	Ethiopia	Jordan	Spain
Belgium	Finland	Korea, Rep. of	Sudan
Bolivia	France	Laos	Sweden
Brazil	Germany, Fed.	Lebanon	Switzerland
Burma	Rep. of	Liberia	Syria
Cambodia	Ghana	Libya	Thailand
Canada	Greece	Luxembourg	Turkey
Ceylon	Guatemala	Mexico	Union of South
Chile	Haiti	Morocco	Africa
China	Honduras	Netherlands	United
Colombia	Iceland	New Zealand	Kingdom
Cuba	India	Nicaragua	United States
Czechoslovakia	Indonesia	Norway	Uruguay
Denmark	Iran	Pakistan	Venezuela
Dominican	Iraq	Paraguay	Vietnam
Republic	Ireland	Peru	

MACHINERY

an Assembly, composed of delegates from member nations. It meets annually, decides financial measures and examines any matters which are referred to it by the Council;

a Council, composed of the representatives of twenty-one nations elected by the Assembly, taking into account the countries of chief importance in air transport and those contributing largely to the provision of facilities for international civil air navigation as well as the

need for representation of the major geographical areas of the world. The Council is the executive body of the Organization; it sets up subsidiary technical committees and supervises their work, and makes recommendations to the member governments. The Air Navigation Commission, Air Transport Committee, and Legal Committee are the three main subsidiary organs. The Council elects its President, at present Walter Binaghi (Argentina).

a Secretary-General, who appoints his staff. At present, he is Carl Ljungberg (Sweden).

ICAO maintains five field offices—at headquarters and in Lima, Paris, Cairo and Bangkok.

Headquarters: International Aviation Building, 1080 University Street, Montreal 3, Canada.

UPU/

Universal Postal Union

PURPOSE

to form a single postal territory of all the countries, members of the Union, for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence in order to secure the organization and improvement of the various postal services and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration.

Thus every member agrees to transmit the mail of all other members by the best means used for its own mail.

The UPU's budget for 1957 is approximately \$655,000.

The Union was established on July 1, 1875, by the Postal Convention adopted at Berne on October 9, 1874.

MACHINERY

a Universal Postal Congress, which usually meets at intervals of five years. It reviews the Universal Postal Convention and its subsidiary agreements on the basis of proposals submitted by member countries. In addition, extraordinary congresses also may be called at the request of two thirds of the members;

an Executive and Liaison Committee consisting of twenty members elected by the Congress on an equitable geographical basis, to exercise certain control over the Bureau (*see below*), establish working relations with the United Nations and other international organizations, be available for consultation, make studies, and make recommendations to the Congress;

an International Bureau, which is the permanent secretariat of the Union. It coordinates and publishes information and acts as a clearing house for the settlement of accounts relative to the international postal service. The Secretary-General of UPU is Dr. Fritz Hess (Switzerland).

Headquarters: Case Berne 15, Berne, Switzerland.

MEMBERS

Afghanistan	France	Morocco	Sweden
Albania	French Overseas	Nepal	Switzerland
Algeria	Territories	Netherlands	Syria
Argentina	and Territories	Netherlands	Thailand
Australia	administered	Antilles and	Tunisia
Austria	as such	Surinam	Turkey
Belgian Congo	Germany, Fed.	New Zealand	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Belgium	Rep. of	Nicaragua	Union of South
Bolivia	Greece	Norway	Africa
Brazil	Guatemala	Pakistan	U.S.S.R.
Bulgaria	Haiti	Panama	United
Burma	Honduras	Paraguay	Kingdom
Byelorussian	Hungary	Peru	United
S.S.R.	Iceland	Philippines	Kingdom
Cambodia	India	Poland	Overseas
Canada	Indonesia	Portugal	Colonies, Pro-
Ceylon	Iran	Portuguese	tectorates,
Chile	Iraq	Provinces of	and Terri-
China	Ireland	East Africa,	tories under
Colombia	Israel	Asia and	Trusteeship
Costa Rica	Italy	Oceania	United States
Cuba	Japan	Portuguese	United States
Czechoslovakia	Jordan	Provinces of	Territories
Denmark	Korea, Rep. of	West Africa	Uruguay
Dominican	Laos	Romania	Vatican City
Republic	Lebanon	San Marino	Venezuela
Ecuador	Liberia	Saudi Arabia	Vietnam
Egypt	Libya	Spain	Yemen
El Salvador	Luxembourg	Spanish	Yugoslavia
Ethiopia	Mexico	Colonies	
Finland	Monaco	Sudan	

*ITU/**International Telecommunication Union**PURPOSE*

to set up international regulations for telegraph, telephone, and radio services to further their development and extend their utilization by the public, at the lowest possible rates.

It thus promotes international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds; promotes the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation; and otherwise harmonizes the actions of nations in attaining common objectives.

In particular, it allocates the radio frequency spectrum and registers radio frequency assignments; fosters collaboration in order to establish as low rates as possible consistent with efficiency; promotes

the adoption of measures for assuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services; and studies, recommends, and collects and publishes information on telecommunication matters.

ITU's ordinary budget for each year from 1954 to 1958 is fixed at a sum of the order of 6,000,000 Swiss francs (about \$1,500,000). For 1957 it is \$1,497,965.

The Union was founded at Paris, in 1865, as the International Telegraph Union. This title was changed to International Telecommunication Union in 1934 when the then existing Telegraph and Radiotelegraph Conventions were replaced by the International Telecommunication Convention adopted at Madrid in 1932. ITU was reorganized in 1947 at Atlantic City.

Since January 1, 1954, it has been governed by the Convention adopted by the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference on December 22, 1952.

MEMBERS

Afghanistan	Ethiopia	Luxembourg	Sweden
Albania	Finland	Mexico	Switzerland
Argentina	France	Monaco	Syria
Australia	Overseas Terri-	Morocco	Thailand
Austria	tories of the	Netherlands,	Tunisia
Belgian Congo	French Rep.	Surinam,	Turkey
and Territory	and Territories	Netherlands	Ukrainian S.S.R.
of Ruanda-	adm. as such	Antilles and	Union of South
Urundi	Germany, Fed.	New Guinea	Africa and
Belgium	Rep. of	New Zealand	Territory of
Bolivia	Ghana	Nicaragua	S. W. Africa
Brazil	Greece	Norway	U.S.S.R.
Bulgaria	Guatemala	Pakistan	United Kingdom
Burma	Haiti	Panama	Colonies,
Byelorussian	Honduras	Paraguay	Protectorates,
S.S.R.	Hungary	Peru	Overseas Ter-
Cambodia	Iceland	Philippines	ritories, and
Canada	India	Poland	Territories un-
Ceylon	Indonesia	Portugal	der Mandate
Chile	Iran	Portuguese	or Trustee-
China	Iraq	Overseas	ship of Uni-
Colombia	Ireland	Provinces	ted Kingdom
Costa Rica	Israel	Rhodesia and	United States
Cuba	Italy	Nyasaland,	Territories of
Czechoslovakia	Japan	Federation of	United States
Denmark	Jordan	Romania	Uruguay
Dominican	Korea, Rep. of	Saudi Arabia	Vatican City
Republic	Laos	Spain	Venezuela
Ecuador	Lebanon	Spanish Posses-	Vietnam
Egypt	Liberia	sions in Africa	Yemen
El Salvador	Libya	Sudan	Yugoslavia

Associate members: Bermuda-British Caribbean Group, British East Africa, British West Africa, Malaya-British Borneo Group, Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration.

MACHINERY

a Plenipotentiary Conference, which is the supreme organ of the Union and normally meets once every five years;

Administrative Conferences which normally meet at the same time and place as the Plenipotentiary Conference;

an Administrative Council, composed of eighteen members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, having regard to equitable geographical representation. The Council normally meets once a year but may meet more frequently if it thinks this necessary or if six members request it. The Council acts on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference between sessions of the Conference;

a General Secretariat, headed by a Secretary-General, who at present is Dr. Marco Aurelio Andrada (Argentina).

The Union also has an International Frequency Registration Board, a telegraph and telephone consultative committee, and a radio consultative committee.

Headquarters: Palais Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland.

WMO /

World Meteorological Organization

PURPOSES

to facilitate world-wide cooperation in establishing networks of stations for making meteorological observations or other geophysical observations related to meteorology, and to promote the establishment and maintenance of centres for providing meteorological services;

to promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for rapidly exchanging weather information;

to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics;

to further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, agriculture, and other human activities;

to encourage research and training in meteorology and to assist in coordinating the international aspects of such research and training.

Wmo's budget for 1957 is \$425,013.

The Convention of wmo was adopted at the twelfth Conference of Directors of the International Meteorological Organization (IMO) at Washington, D. C., in September 1947. Wmo came into existence on March 23, 1950, after the deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification or accession.

*MEMBERS**States*

Afghanistan	Dominican Rep.	Israel	Romania
Argentina	Ecuador	Italy	Spain
Australia	Egypt	Japan	Sudan
Austria	El Salvador	Jordan	Sweden
Belgium	Ethiopia	Korea, Rep. of	Switzerland
Bolivia	Finland	Laos	Syria
Brazil	France	Lebanon	Thailand
Bulgaria	Germany,	Libya	Tunisia
Burma	Fed. Rep. of	Luxembourg	Turkey
Byelorussian	Ghana	Mexico	Ukrainian
S.S.R.	Greece	Morocco	S.S.R.
Cambodia	Guatemala	Netherlands	Union of
Canada	Haiti	New Zealand	South Africa
Ceylon	Hungary	Norway	U.S.S.R.
Chile	Iceland	Pakistan	United Kingdom
China	India	Paraguay	United States
Cuba	Indonesia	Peru	Uruguay
Czechoslovakia	Iraq	Philippines	Venezuela
Denmark	Ireland	Poland	Vietnam
		Portugal	Yugoslavia

Territories

Belgian Congo	French Cameroons	Netherlands
Bermuda	French	New Guinea
British Caribbean Terr.	Equatorial Africa	New Caledonia
British East African Territories and Indian Ocean Is.	French Oceania	Portuguese East Africa
British Malaya/Borneo Territories	French Somaliland	Portuguese West Africa
British West African Terr.	French Togoland	Rhodesia and Nyasaland,
	French West Africa	Federation of
	Hong Kong	Spanish Guinea
	Madagascar	Territories
	Netherlands Antilles	Surinam

MACHINERY

the World Meteorological Congress, in which all members are represented by the heads of their meteorological services, meets at least once every four years. It adopts technical regulations on meteorological practices and procedures and determines general policy;

the Executive Committee supervises the carrying out of resolutions of the Congress, initiates studies, and makes recommendations on matters requiring international action. It provides members with technical information, advice, and assistance. Meeting at least once a year, its membership includes the President and Vice-President of WMO,

42 INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

the Presidents of WMO's six Regional Meteorological Associations, and six elected members;

the six Regional Meteorological Associations (Africa, Asia, South America, North and Central America, Europe, and the Southwest Pacific), technical commissions, and the secretariat complete the machinery of the organization.

The secretariat is headed by a Secretary-General, David Arthur Davies, of the United Kingdom.

Headquarters: 1 Avenue de la Paix, Geneva, Switzerland.

IMCO/Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

(Not yet in existence)

ITS PURPOSES WILL BE:

to provide machinery for cooperation among governments in the field of governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters, including those concerning safety at sea;

to encourage the removal of discriminatory action and of unnecessary restrictions by governments;

to consider matters concerning unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns;

to consider any matters concerning shipping that might be referred to it by any organ or specialized agency of the United Nations;

to provide for the exchange of information among governments on matters under consideration by the organization.

IMCO is also to provide for the drafting of conventions and agreements, and to recommend these to governments and to inter-governmental organizations, and to convene such conferences as might be necessary. It is to function in a consultative and advisory capacity.

A convention for the organization was drawn up at the United Nations Maritime Conference by 35 nations and opened for signature on March 6, 1948, at Geneva. The Convention will come into effect when ratified by 21 states, of which seven shall each have not less than 1,000,000 gross tons of shipping.

A Preparatory Committee of twelve members was set up by the Conference to prepare for the first assembly of IMCO.

ITO-GATT/International Trade Organization

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

When plans were laid for establishing specialized agencies to deal with economic problems, the field of international trade was included, for the memories of restrictions on trade in the 1930's had not been forgotten, and the need for some form of international control to

prevent a return to cut-throat trade practices was generally acknowledged. The intention was that a specialized agency dealing with international trade would, when brought into existence, help to expand world trade and lead to higher standards of living. It would abolish or minimize the various kinds of artificial barriers to trade such as quota restrictions which had grown up almost everywhere in the war years. It would lower tariffs on a world-wide basis, and, in addition, the agency would ensure fair marketing arrangements for raw materials and would exercise some control over the trade aspects of international cartels. To fulfil this need a draft charter for an International Trade Organization was completed in 1948; but within eighteen months it became clear that the leading trading powers were not going to ratify it without considerable delay. The organization has not yet been brought into existence.

Meanwhile, however, considerable success has been achieved through the operation of an international commercial treaty, sponsored in 1947 by the governments which were then working out the charter for the trade organization. This treaty, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, known as GATT, has brought unprecedented results in the lowering and stabilizing of tariffs among its 35 member countries. Through the operation of GATT there have been four tariff conferences at which countries representing nearly four fifths of world trade have reduced or frozen their tariffs on thousands of items. Each year the member countries hear complaints about a wide variety of trade practices considered contrary to the terms of the Agreement, most of which have been satisfactorily settled.

Between November 1954 and March 1955 the member governments of GATT undertook a comprehensive review of the Agreement in the light of seven years' experience. They reaffirmed the basic objectives of the Agreement, and they adapted the provisions of the Agreement to meet changed conditions—in particular, the expectation of the convertibility of major currencies. They agreed to prolong the firm validity of the tariff schedules for a further period, and they provided for the establishment of a permanent organization, to be known as the Organization for Trade Cooperation, which will administer the Agreement. The organization will come into being when it has been accepted by countries which account for a high proportion of world trade. Meanwhile GATT continues to be administered at Geneva by a small secretariat headed by an Executive Secretary, Eric Wyndham White.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

An International Atomic Energy Agency came into existence on July 29, 1957. Its Statute had been approved on October 26, 1956, at an international conference held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and came into force when instruments of ratification had been deposited by at least eighteen signatory states, including at least three of the following—Canada, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States. An agreement concerning the Agency's working relationship with the United Nations is to be approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Conference of the Agency.

PURPOSES

to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world; and

to ensure that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose.

MACHINERY

The Statute provides for an annual General Conference, a Board of Governors, and a staff headed by a Director-General.

The General Conference is to consist of all members of the Agency. It is to meet in regular annual session and in such special sessions as may be necessary. The Conference, among other things, will elect ten members of the Board of Governors, approve states for membership in the Agency, consider the annual report of the Board, approve the Agency's budget, and approve reports to be submitted to the United Nations. The Conference may discuss any questions within the scope of the Statute.

The Board of Governors is to be composed of not more than twenty-five members chosen on the basis of standards set forth in Article VI of the Statute. For the members designated by the Board of Governors (in the first instance, by an eighteen-member Preparatory Commission), these standards include their stage of nuclear technology, their production of source materials or their provision of technical assistance. The members elected by the General Conference are to be chosen with due regard to equitable representation of the principal geographical areas of the world. The Board is to carry out the functions of the Agency.

The staff of the Agency is to be headed by a Director-General who is to be appointed by the Board of Governors with the approval of the General Conference for a term of four years. The Director-General is to be the chief administrative officer of the Agency.

The headquarters of the Agency are to be established at Vienna, Austria. The meeting of the first General Conference of the Agency is scheduled for October 1, 1957, at Vienna.

Paul Rodolphe Jolles, of Switzerland, is Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission.

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Area covered: Afghanistan, Iran.

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INFORMATION OFFICES

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Area covered: Cambodia, Laos, Thailand.

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